HER CLIMATE, SOIL, RESOURCES, AND INDUCE-MENTS TO IMMIGRANTS. The writer hereof, having been induced through motives of personal comfort to exchange a home in one of the North-Western States for "life in the far South-West," has deemed that a relation of his impressions and experience might prove both useful and interesting to a large class of people, who, like himself, have long indulged the hope of seeking an abode in the more favored latitudes of the South. Having traveled somewhat is what in most sections of the Union, and also perused attentively the publications of Emigrant Aid Societies, &c., and, although I had determined to halt somewhere south of the Mason and Dixon line, I was some time in fixing upon a location answering most completely my desires. I wished to combine farming and stock-raising, with the opportunity of expanding the latter without limit, and at the same time enjoy the advantage of as mild a climate as could be found in the Republic. Upon looking over a map of the United States, I was led to re-ject the northern tier of Southern States, from Virginia ouri, as being not far enough removed from exfurther southward on the map, and into the cotton region, we do not find among the cold States of the South enough of the substantial grasses to tempt the stock-raiser, at least for the present.

The broad and fertile lands and comparatively mild cli mate of Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska were by no means overlooked; still, the question arose with me whether it were not best to examine first the stock regions of the Far South-West-regions long famous for perennial pasture and herds countless in number of horses and cattle. And here let me observe that, aithough Texas has been known to our people since the time of her revolution, and had attained to a considerable degree of prosperity and development previous to the late war, t as regards information about practical points which must be met and experienced by every settler, it has been in reality, to the people of the North at least, a rra incognita. Both its advantages and disadvantages have been seriously exaggerated. If a person understands the language of meteorology, he may, by studying the reports of the elements of climate to be found in the Texas Almanae and elsewhere, get a tolerably correct idea of the peculiar climate of this region. But then you that descriptions of soil, chimate, productions, &c., applicable to one geographical district may need important odifications when referred to other portions of the

North America that Texas, by virtue of geographical position, has a climate peculiar to itself beyond Reaching southward almost to the line of the Tropic of lapeer, and embracing a considerable extent of coast line of the Gulf of Mexico, the climate of the lower half of the State, or up to 320 North latitude, may be said to be at once tropical and temperate. It is on these latitudes that the two great atmospheric currents of the Northern hemisphere meet and cross each other. The comes enlivened and tempered by the Gulf it has just course broken in waves of but two or three days durawhich is always present at some altitude in the atmosphere. There can be no question but the Gulf of Mexico controls the climate of Texas more distinctly than it locs any other portion of the continent. Indeed, the traveler in the Southern States, passing along the line of 300 to 320 North latitude, finds between the Sabine and the Rio Grande variations in botanical development that

profound variations in the characteristics of structure and species of the regetable kingdom which are induced by variations in climatic conditions. It is sufficient to as these belonging to other latitudes present here marked and important deviations in growth and structure.

and fodder; and the Hungarian millet, the ramie plant, castor bean, and broom corn—all prove highly profitable. In fact, this is one of the few regions of the globe which can excel, not only in stock-raising, but in the culture of grains, fruits, and vegetables.

I will now try to give the reader some idea of the general aspects of the country, climate, &c. Every one coming into Texas for the first time is enchanted by the wonderful boauty of the landscape and prairie scenery. A great part of the central and southern portion of the State is a gently undulating surface, and is called prairie, but is not often found treeless, like the prairies of Illinois and other Northern States. But clumps of timber, called here "motts," are seen at short intervals, the live oak forming groves, looking in the distance precisely like venerable orchard trees planted by the hand of man. Looking out from the summit of some prairie roll, the eye wanders fer miles in every direction. There are the live oak clusters, with their rich dark follage and picturesque to pranches hung with trailing moss, and between are the green grassy slopes, on which are seen counflessherds of horses and cattle, wanton in the full play of the highest animal life. At short intervals a small, lively stream threads its way, marking its course by a line of timber and thick follage and spreading bottom-land. Only in two or three places, perhaps, in the wide range of vision can you mark the place of a soil-tary ranch, with its long lines of cern and cotton rows gleaming as a sword edge in the distance. But imagination involuntarily regards the magnificent prospect as the work of humanity, and the orchard-like groves seem at once to conceal the happy homes of a numerous people. Nowhere else in the Republic has Nature herself neld up, as it were, a picture so magnificently arranged—so absolutely faultless to charm the sye of the ruralist. Here you meet at once a soil of unsurpassed richness, many feet in depth, with streams and springs of pure water, a personal

be bornoullar properly. As to thebre, packers for a well therebed with all varieties recently a compared to the state of a transport of the properly most the harder words, being shoundard. Compared to the properly most the harder words, being shoundard. Compared to the properly of the packers words, being shoundard. Compared to the properly of the packers words, being shoundard, compared to the packers words, and the search of the packers of the packer

quarter century will prove whether I have overrated the seatily, the fertility, and the almost boundless resources of this portion of the great South-West.

Lockhari, Texas.

Occidentalis.

ARKANSAS AND ITS RESOURCES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: As in other Southern States, in Arkansas, within the past twelve months, history has been making itself hand over hand. It is not surprising, therefore, that in Mr. Poor's valuable manual of railway and other statistics, those relating to the financial condition of the State of Arkansas are crude and imperfect. Presuming that these, gathered from official scorces, though thrown together without any attempt at arrangement, may be acceptable to some classes of your readers, they are here with presented.

The public debt of the State consists of State bonds

which were loaned about thirty years ago to certain State banking incorporations, the banks giving, as security for the bonds so loaned, morigages on vast tracts of wild lands, since greatly enhanced in value, and on highly improved plantations. The aggregate of these bonds with their outstanding interest—until recently most thoroughly lemored, yet accerrepudated—amount to the sum of \$4,300,000. At the last session of the State legislature a comprehensive funding bill was passed almost without opposition, which measure provides for the funding of the outstanding bonds and accrued interest in new bonds bearing the same rate of interest for per cent) having thirty years to run from July 1, 1850; the first payment of interest falling due danuary 1, 1870. The punctual payment of the interest is secured beyond all hazard of default by the levying of a special tax of one-fourth of one per cent upon the entire taxable property of the State, the assessed value of which, for the present year, will approximate to \$120,000,000. This rate of tax, it may be seen, will not only suffice to meet the interest on the new issue, but will provide for the creation of a sinking fund for their ultimate redemption, as required by the Constitution. The engraving of the funding bonds is only just completed, but they will be ready for delivery to the old bondholders within the next thirty days. This done, Arkansus will resume an honorable place among her sister commonwealths, and the taint or suspicion of repudiation, which, for a quarter of a century, has rested upon her name, will pass away forever.

I have stated that the State debt when funded will amount to \$4,300,000. I must add that this total will be largely diminished by what will be derived from the sales of real-estate held by the State under the bank mortgages. From these mortgages, now in process of forecleosire, it is estimated there will be realized from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000, which proceeds are expressly set apart by a constitutional provision, to be applied to the extinguishment of the State's indebtedness.

As the last cotton crop reached over 200,000 bales—quite up to th rity for the bonds so loaned, mortgages on vast tracts of wild lands, since greatly enhanced in value, and on

the franchise.

The Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad is on the line of the 35th parallel route from Little Rock westward, has about 1,000,000 acres of land, donated by the General Government, and traverses a rich mineral and agricultural control of the control fields.

Commissioner of Immigration, &c., for Arkansas.

LYNCHING AGAIN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Jesse Cummings, the negro marderer of a young lady named Miss Eliza Hite, residing in Lockbridge, N. C., was arrested on Monday last and committed to jail in Lexington. He made a full confession of his gnilt, and stated also that previous to the murder ne had outraged the person of his victim. The citizens of Rockbridge were greatly excited at the fleudish deed, and on Friday hight last about 12 o'clock a party of 50 men went to the jail and left the village with the criminal, and proceeded to a grove about a mile distant. The negro was placed beneath a large,oak tree and a rope fixed around his nesis, and he was made to straddle the lowermost limb, about 12 feet from the ground. He was informed that he had only a moment to live. His reply was a groan. Inmediately afterward he was pushed from the limb. The wretched man held fast to the limb and it required considerable exertion to make him let go. At length he gave way and in another instant he was not broken by the fall, and it was evident he died from strangulation after terrible agony. Great excitement prevailed in the neighborhood, and but little sympathy exists for the wretch even among the negroes. None of the lynchors are known, but they are all citizens of the county. Jesse Cummings, the negro murderer of a

NEW-YORKERS IN GEORGIA.

NEW-YORKERS IN GEORGIA.

A number of gentlemen from this State are now in the vicinity of Rome, Ga., for the purpose of selecting sites for homes. One day list week they made an excursion down the Coosa River, and in a card printed in The Rome Courier express themselves as greatly pleased not only with the country, but with their cordial reception at the hands of the citizens of Georgia. The editor of The Courier says:

"It has been our good fortune to spend considerable time during the past few days in company with a party of gentlemen from the State of New-York. They are all enterprising men, who have been successful in various vocations, and contemplate casting sher lot with the people of the South. We know we but cohe the feelings of the people of this entire section when we tender them a hearty welcome, and express an earnest hope that they will conclude to share with us the exuberance of nature's productions, the salubrity of our climate, and the joys of social intercourse. We can assure these gen-Notwithstanding fruits and vegetables grow so readily, the country is poorly supplied with them, most people performs, apparently, "corn and bacon" to a varied and healthful diet of vegetables. Fruit-growing would be profitable here for home markets, dried pascies being 12 to 20 cents per pound, specie, and scarce.

All the field productions of the temperate zone do well here. Wheat has been grown successfully in nearly all portions of the State, but is now superseided by the high perilons of the State, but is now superseided by the high perilons of the State, but is now superseided by the high perilons of the State, but is now superseided by the high perilons of the State, but is now superseided by the high ways of commerce to our people of the interior, and intelligence, will provide and state, but is now superseided by the high ways of commerce to our people of the scubrings of the people of this entire section when we tender the people of this entire section when we trender the people of the scub, when we but echob the feelings of the people of this entire section when we trender the people of the south. We know we but echob the feelings of the people of this entire section when we trender the people of the south. We know we but echob the feelings of the people of the south. We know we but echob the feelings of the people of the south. We know we but echob the feelings of the people of the south. We know we but echob the feelings of the people of the south. We know we but echob the feelings of the people of the south. We know we but echob the feelings of the people of the south. We know we but echob the feelings of the people of the south. We know we but echob the feelings of the people of the south. We know we but echob the feelings of the people of the south. We know we but echob the people of the south. We know we but echob the people of the south. We know we but echob the people of the south. We know we but echob the people of the south. We know we but echob the people of the south. We know we but echob

ECLECTIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NEW-

ANNUAL SESSION-ADDRESS OF DR. WILDER. The seventh semi-annual meeting of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New-York was commenced at 10 a. m. yesterday in Steinway Hall. The President, Dr. Alexander Wilder, occupied the chair, and the Secretary, Dr. Wm. W. Hadiey of Brooklyn, E. D., was also present. About 25 members were in attendance,

was also present. About 25 members were in attendance, including Mrs. Wm. R. Hayden, M. D., and Mrs. P. R. Bronson, M. D., of this city. Several members from the auxiliary societies presented their credentials. The journal of the annual meeting, held at Albany last January, was read and approved. The Trensurer made no special report, but stated that he had received an since the last annual meeting. Dr. R. S. Newton, dolegate to the meeting of the State Society of Massachusetts, reported the condition of that Society to be meet prosperous and encouraging. It is fully up to the times, and doing all it can for the progress of Eelecticism. Many of the most eminent physicians in Massachusetts belong to it. Dr. Newton also stated, in reply to a question from the President, that he had corresponded with many of the State Societies in reference to the proposition favorably, expressing their willingness to take part in the Convention at whatever time might be appointed. Societies have been organized in Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Vermont, Ohio, Georgia, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, and Minnesota, and will be organized in Michigan and Nebraska next month. The number of persons who have graduated in the Eelectic schools of medicines, and profess the doctrines of Eelecticism, in the United States, ranges between 7,000 and 8,000. Charles H. Archer of New-York, W. B. Preston of Dansville, Lavingston County, and N. F. Marsh of Elinagton, Chautauqua County, were approved by the Censors, and, upon ballot, were duly closted members of the Society. The President read a paper signed by Dr. J. H. Fitch, in which charges of improper and unprofessional conduct in the management of the Eelectic Dispensary of Brooklyn were preferred against Dr. W. H. Bowlaby of that city. It was voted to entertain these charges, and, after some discussion, a commission of five, consisting of Drs. Owen, Stodard, Pease, Parsons, and Preston, was appointed to investigate the case and decide upon it. This commission meets to-day at 10 a, Bronson, M. D., of this city. Several members from

of the Society.

After rejecting the proposition to hold an evening session, the meeting adjourned to assemble again at 10 o'clock to-day in Steinway Hall.

In the course of the afternoon, President Wilder delivered an address, of which the following is a comprehensive summary: THE NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE-ITS FIELD OF OPERA-

FIVE SEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE—ITS FIELD OF OPERATIONS AND DISCOVERIES—FLEA FOR A THOROUGH MEDICAL EDUCATION.

We have convened in semi-annual session, according to usage, to exchange the mutual greeting, to renew our former associations, and to take note of the progress which has been making in medical knowledge. Such assemblings are always useful. They burnish the chain of friendship and strengthen the bonds of fellowship which should always exist between the members of a common profession. Medicine is a catholic science, liberal in its influence; and they who are truly imbued with its spirit, as well as devoted to the profession, will be liberal with those who differ from them, conformably to the Golden Rule. Our platform is broad—so broad as to afford room for every generous, high-minded person who is devoted to medical science, and comprehensive enough to include every fact, every truth, every idea which is capable of use to our side every one with integrity, inoral courage and solf-respect enough to one was educated, whose

good, wholesome, and true in the sin learning, while they were reverently bold to push their own investigations in every direction into every new field of thought. I honor Piotinus, I amblichus, Proclus, Longinus, Synesius, and especially that diving woman, Hypatia, who taught wisdom at the Mischin at Alexandria, and scaled her doet trines with her blood. The reaction of that crime extended all through the centuries; and now calm-browed deep-thinking men receive with veneration the same doctrines which old teonoclasm vainly sought to destroy, and superficial reasoning endeavored to smother with receivement. The free thought which Church and Skate alike attempted to crush, crecting inquisitions, piliories, scaffolds, stocks, racks, and capines of fearful torture, to make of it an end, like the stone of Nebuchadierzar's dream, has become a mountain, and is filing the earth. Such is the progress of Edectic Philosophy. It has survived derision as well as persecution, and is how the strongest force at work in the world of thought, operating like the alcahest in dissolving all things, like the famed philosopher's stone in transmuting as baser elements into gold, and like the claim rice in imparting a fuller, parer, truer life.

I trust that the Edectio School of Medicine will presecute a career squally noble lofty and beneficial. It has the world for its field, and all mankind for its neophytes. The vital forces of all living things are constantly encayed in choberating for it a proper assoriment of health.

a fuller, parer, truer life.

I trust that the Eclectic School of Medicine will prosecute a career equally noble, lofty and beneficial. It has the world for its field, and all mankind for its heophyres. The vital forces of all living things are constantly engagents. What is required is to peak inquiry boidly to find them out. The Roowledge which is in the books should be mastered with earnest anxledy: and the Roowledge which is not had inquisitive curiosity. The physician should be able to treat the malatics of the mind as well as to prescribe for the aliments of the body; and to distinguish between the philosophenia and the fanctiful. To do the, it is necessary to study human nature upon the psychological side, as the bard Taliesis expresses it, to "Roow with erraints." Of what form are in seasbers.

By that treats, what indowing life.

No knowledge, therefore, should be considered too abstruce or secred, too commonplace or trivial, to be acquired and enershed. We are not too good or pure to know anything, however low or humble; nor le anything within the scope of our intellect to be regarded as too holy to be explored and investigated. But too much care cannot be had of the spirit and temper with which was proceed. The true student is inquisitive, but always modest and reversal; believed, has thereby early the summer of the control of the control

mentioned.
THE STATE ECLECTIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.
In 1865 the Eclectic State Medical Society obta

charter, amid a struggle of parliamentary opposition which again and again threatened utter defeat. All honor to Senators Dutcher and Allaben, to Speaker Hoskins, and Assemblymen Henry B. Ford, Mark D. Wilbur, and Edmund L. Pitts. Their good offices assured success. We have since improved our status; and at the session of the Legislature of 1869, more enthusiasm, more curiosity, more interest was displayed to know and hear the Eelecties than was occasioned by the assembling of both the Old School and the Homeopathic State Medical Societies.

of the Legislature of 1862, more enthusiasm, more curiosity, more interest Was displayed to know and hear the Eelectics than was occasioned by the assembling of both the Old School and the Homeopathic State Medical Societies.

THE HOMEOPATHIC STATE SOCIETY.

It would not be candid for me to pass by without proper acknowledgment the courtesies displayed at the last session by members of the Homeopathic State Society. I was welcomed to its sessions, and invited to address those who ware present. At the supper civen by a distinguished physician to the Society, i was present and seated as the side of Dr. Watson, the learned and gentlemanly President. Cordinality was apparent on every hand. In private conversation, members were ready at all times to tell me how their practice, and indeed entire Homeopathic Materia Medica, had been baselited by the remedies adopted from the Eclectes. There was abundant evidence of a catholic spirit abroad among our Homeopathic association, which cannot fail to release to a generous reciprocity. What if our Eclectics, so incenious and successful in Inventing new remedies, and the Homeopathics in extending their efficiency by provings, should be fellow-laborers in one field? Who would regret the mutual enlightenment from such associations, each viewing the same truth from a different point of observation! The world moves, and we are all moving forward with it. I am willing, for one, to reciprocate the friendly disposition which was manifested to me at Albany, to go fraternally hand in hand with our liberal and progressive Homeopathic brethren, never harboring a regret if some future illumination should lead us to overset the wall of partition, and become "sheep of one fold and one shepherd."

Our Medical College also should receive consideration. The Felectic Medical School of Medicine. Since it was incorporated in 1855 there have been five full conness of instruction given, sufficiently thorough to entitle the institution to the conditional college, which have been five full conness o

wention, they assure us that they are as much edectic as we. It may be; they certainly are witnesses in our favor.

REVIEW OF THE FIELD.

With those who differ from us we have little controversy. What useful knowledge they possess is for our benefit as much as for their own; and we cannot exclude them from knowing what we have learned, and acting accordingly. We are not engaged in a war of mere propagandism. Our platform is that of bread fumanity, including everything true and good. Our principles are as eatholic as those of the mighty angel flying through the midst of heaven having the everlasting gospel to preach to all that dwell upon the earth. We may not be able, like Jeans, to rebuke demons with a word, like Apollomons to heal disease by a touch, but we are doing a golifike work in banishing the lancet and the poisonous mineral from medical practice, and substituting in their place a system of innocoous medication. We are cularging our numbers and the field of our labor. A few years ago we were fooble, without influence except among the poor and lowly, but now we hold honorable rank and place in the needecal profession. Our history is analogous to that of the patrianch who said: "With my staff alone I passed over this Jordan, and now I am become two bands." We hold the arbitration of our own destiny as a School of Medicine. The Future is ours. We have, in short, but to make good our position before the world. We want more general information, more crudition among our practitioners. Petity feelecuses and domineering purposes should be laid aside, and honorable emulation with generous intention should pervade our ranks. We must deserve, if we would obtain, confidence. We cannot get along with narrowminded half-educated physicians. We must be wisely liberal with our means and efforts. We must cultivate in ourselves that ken, that power of perceiving, which is akin to Divine inspiration. We must cleanse our motives from the taint of selfahuess. "A good intellect is the chorus of Divining." Let our faith be de

COLLISION IN THE BAY-HAIRBREADTH ESCAPE. During the fog, about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the steamboat Nevesink, running from this city to Port Monmouth, in connection with the trains of the Delaware and Raritan Bay Railroad, from Long Branch, was run into near the Narrows by the steamer Albemarle, bound for Norfolk. The pilot of the Nevesink saw the danger in time to reverse the engine and lessen the violence of the concussion, so that the damage was small. The Albemarle struck bow five yards from the bow of the Nevesink, and tore away the guards, but owing to the firmness and presence of mind of the pilot of the Nevesink the Albemarie did not cut into the hull. The Nevesink came to the city. The Albemarle was not injured. THE COURTS.

THE ALLEGED LEGAL EXTORTION—A PRESIDENTIAL PARDON, AND WHAT IT COSTS.

The case of John N. Eitel agt. Abram Wakeman was, it may be remembered, amended so as to include as defendant one of the partners of the defendants one of the partners of the defendants one of the partners of the defendant on the 18th of April last. The defendant's case was to have been heard about a fortnight later, but unforeseen difficulties have since arisen preventing the case being heard, and it was only yesterday that the case came on again before J. B. Haskin, esq., referee. The plaintiff John N. Eitel, was present with his counsel, James M. Smith, esq. Judge Emmott conducted the case for the defendant.

Judge Emmott opened the case for the defense by saying that the amended complaint had materially altered the suit. At first it had been to recover \$3,700 from Abram Wakeman, only upon allegations indirectly charging that he had used his official position to extort that sum from the plaintiff, but in the course of the examination the facts had proved so different from the plaintiff's original story that his counsel was compelled to apply to the Court to have the complaint amended, and it had been so

facts had proved so different from the planniffs original story that his counsel was compelled to apply to the Court to have the complaint amended, and it had been so amended as to change the action to one against Wakeman and Latting for a readjustment of law services rendered in 1865. These services, the defendants say, were strictly professional, and were rendered at the carnest solicitation of the plaintiff and upon the promise of liberal reward. That the services were unusual/and latorious, demanding great professional skill, time, perseverance, and auxiety. The defendants also say, the counsel continued, that the account was fully settled, and their bill voluntarily paid by the plaintiff and, 4, 1865. That he made no complain' about it until nearly a year after, when he made a personal demand upon Mr. Wakeman for the return of the amount paid, and threatening a personal prosecution. The counsel characterized this demand as an attempt at levying black mail, and said that his edient did not propose either to submit to black mail, or to answer a slander. The simple facts, as they appeared in the amended complaint, would change the rest of the story, but he should not travel out of the record to do it. Misrepresentations by ignorance or notice, or both, he would not travel, out of the record to do it. Misrepresentations by ignorance or notice, or both, he would showed the control is the similarity of the control is the control in the control in the control in the control is the control in the control

finished.

At this stage of the preceedings the witness was invited to identify certain papers in the case, and having done so, the further taking of testimony was adjourned.

THE EMBARRASSMENTS OF THE GOLD QUESTION.

Speir agt. Newton.—Superior Court. Special
Term, before Mr. Justice McCann.—This was a question
of extra allowance, in addition to costs, under the Code.
The suit arose from these circumstances: Defendant held
a mortgage on plaintiff's property made in 1859. In the
latter part of 1868, the plaintiff desired to pay it off. It
latter part of 1869, and the plaintiff raised \$12,000 to
make the payment. About this time the question of the
validity of gold contracted before 1861, was directly
before the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr.
Newton, desiring to await the result of the decision of
that Court, kept out of the way, but his counsel made
two propositions to Mr. Speir—to give a satisfaction
piece on receiving the \$12,000, and Mr. Speir's giving into
a Trust Company the premium on gold, on which defendant would pay interest, or on Mr. Speir's giving his personal obligation to pay such premium should the United
States Supreme Court decide that such prior contracts THE EMBARRASSMENTS OF THE GOLD QUESTION. ant would pay interest, or on Mr. Speir's giving his per-sonal obligation to pay such premium should the United States Supreme Court decide that such prior contracts